

FAMILY WORSHIP.

We will not say the former days
Were better than our own—
That after all the dew of heaven,
Or the sun more brightly shone—
That the stars bowed down with a softer light
Through the vapors of the azure sky—
Or that wandering zephyrs touched the notes
Of a sabbath harmony;
For we know Jehovah's word is pledged,
For the sunrise and the dew—
The flowers may fade, but the breath of spring
Shall their wasted life renew;
And the anthems of nature's praise is hymned
Through changing years the same,
And to countless ages the stars of night
Their story shall proclaim.
But we miss, oh! we miss in the homes of men
The holy song of praise—
The sweet and solemn strain is hushed,
And we sigh for the former days.
Is the smile of heavenly love withdrawn
Is the tone of blessing o'er?
Have we no more a God in Heaven—
A Father to adore?
Not silent are our blessed dead,
Though their work on earth is done,
The struggle and the gloom is past,
And the glory has begun
The beauty of the sinless land
Shines radiant on each brow,
And a song of joy and happiness
Is the song they are singing now.
Awake, ye children of them who sleep
In the bed of peaceful rest,
And let your voices blend again
With the anthems of the blessed!
We know ye learn at your fathers' hearth
The hymn of love and praise,
Let us hear your song with your children now—
The songs of your early days!
Oh! so sweet on the breath of the balmy air
Shall the sound of angels must be heard,
That passing angels may pause to hear,
And rejoice in the melody!
And as evening dews that fall
When no rising dews that fall
Shall the peace of Heaven on the home descend,
Where the worship of God is heard.
CATHARINE PRINGLE CRAIG.

LETTER FROM RUFUS CHOATE.

The Whigs of Maine held a grand mass meeting in the town of Waterville. Hon. Rufus Choate was invited to be present, but being unable to attend, he sent a letter, in which he defined his own position on the Presidential question, and avowed his intention to vote for Mr. Buchanan. We give it below.

Boston, Saturday, Aug. 9, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: Upon my return last evening, after a short absence from the city, I found your letter of the 30th ult., inviting me to take part in the proceedings of the Whigs of Maine, assembled in mass meeting. I appreciate most highly the honor and kindness of this invitation, and should have had true pleasure in accepting it. The Whigs of Maine composed at all times so important a division of the great national party, which under that name, with or without official power, as a responsible administration or as only an organized opinion, has done so much for our country—our whole country—and your responsibilities at this moment are so vast and peculiar, that I acknowledge an anxiety to see—not wait to hear—with what noble bearing you meet the demands of the time. If the tried legions, to whom it is committed to guard the frontier of the Union, falter now, who, any where, can be trusted?

My engagements however, and the necessity or expediency of abstaining from all speech requiring much effort, will prevent my being with you. And yet, invited to share in your counsels, and grateful for such distinction, I cannot wholly decline my own opinions on one of the duties of the Whigs in what you well describe as "the present crisis in the political affairs of the country." I cannot now, and need not pause to elaborate or defend them. What I think, and what I have decided to do, permit me in the briefest and plainest expression to tell you.

The first duty, then, of Whigs, not merely as patriots and as citizens—loving, with a large and equal love, our whole native land—but as Whigs, and because we are Whigs, is to unite with some organization of our countrymen, to defend and dissolve the new geographical party, calling itself Republican. This is our first duty. It would more exactly express my opinion to say, that at this moment it is our only duty. Certainly, at least, it comprehends or suspends all others; and in my judgment, the question for each and every one of us is, not whether this candidate or that candidate would be our first choice; not whether there is some good talk in the worst platform, and some bad talk in the best platform; not whether this man's ambition, or that man's servility, or boldness, or fanaticism or violence is responsible for putting the wild waters in this uproar—but just this, by what vote can I do most to prevent the madness of the times from working its maddest act—the very ecstasy of its madness—the permanent formation and the actual present triumph of a party which knows one half of America only to hate and dread it; from whose unconscionable and revolutionary banner fifteen stars are erased or have fallen—in whose national anthem the old and endeared airs of the East, and Yorktown, and those, later, of New Orleans, and Buena Vista, and Chalapeque, breathe no more. To this duty, to this question, all others seem to me to stand for the present postponed and secondary.

And why? Because, according to our creed, it is only the united America which can peacefully, gradually, safely, improve, lift up and bless, with all social and personal and civil blessings, all the races and all the conditions which compose our vast and various family—it is such an America, only, whose arm can guard our flag, develop our resources, extend our trade—and fill the measure of our glory—and because, according to our convictions, the triumph of such a party puts that Union in danger. That is my reason. And for you, and for me, and for all of us, in whose regards the Union possesses such a value, and to whose fears it seems menaced by such a danger, is reason enough. Believing the noble ship of State to be within a half cable's length of the lee shore of rock, in a gale of wind, our first business is to put her about, and crowd her off into the deep, open sea. Then done, we can regulate the stowage of her lower tier of powder, and select her crewing ground, and bring her officers to court martial at our leisure.

If there are any in Maine—and among the Whigs of Maine I hope there are not one—but if there are any, in whose hearts strong passions, vaulting ambition, jealousy of men or sections, unreasoning and impatient philanthropy, or whatever else have turned to hate or coldness the fraternal blood, and quenched the spirit of national life at its source; with whom the union of Slave States and Free States under the actual Constitution is a curse, a hindrance, a reproach; with those of course, our view of our duty, and the reason of it, are a stum-

bling block and foolishness. To such you can have nothing to say, and from such you can have nothing to hope. But if there are those again who love the Union as we love it, and prize it, who regard it as we do, not merely as a vast instrumentality for the protection of our commerce and navigation, and for achieving power, eminence and name among the sovereigns of the earth—but as a means of improving the material lot, and elevating the moral and mental nature, and insuring the personal happiness of the millions of many distant generations; if there are those who think thus justly of it—and yet hug the fatal delusion that, because it is good, it is necessarily immortal; that it will thrive without care; that anything created by man's will is above or stronger than His will; that because the reason and virtues of our age of reason and virtue could build it, the passions and stimulations of a day of frenzy cannot pull it down; if such there are among you, to them address yourselves, with all the earnestness and all the eloquence of men who feel that some greater interest is at stake, and some mightier cause in hearing, than ever yet tongue has pleaded or trumpet proclaimed. If such minds and hearts are reached, all is safe. But how specious and how manifold are the sophisms by which they are courted!

They hear and they read much ridicule of those who fear that a geographical party does endanger the Union. But can they forget that our greatest, wisest, and most hopeful statesmen have always felt, and have all, in one form or another, left on record, their own fear of such a party? The judgments of WASHINGTON, MADISON, CLAY, WEBSTER, on the dangers of the American Union—are they worth nothing to the conscientious love of it? What they dreaded as a remote and improbable contingency—what they thought, against which they cautioned, and which they thought, distant generations—without seeing—is upon us. And yet some men would have us go on laughing and singing, like the traveler in the satire, with his pockets empty, at a present peril, the mere apprehension of which, as a distant and bare possibility, could sadden the heart of the Father of his Country, and dictate the grave and grand warnings of the Farewell Address.

They hear men say that such a party ought not to endanger the Union; that, although it happened to be formed within one geographical section, and confined exclusively to it, although its end and aim is to rally that section against the other on a question of morals, policy and feeling, on which the two differ eternally and unappeasably; although, from the nature of its origin and objects, no man in the section outside can possibly join it, or accept office at it without infamy at home; although, therefore, it is a stupendous organization, practically to take power and honor, and a full share of the Government, from our whole family of States, and bestow them, substantially, all upon the antagonistic family; although the doctrines of human rights, which it gathers out of the Declaration of Independence—that passionate and eloquent manifesto of a revolutionary war—and adopts as its fundamental ideas, announce to any Southern apprehension a crusade of Government against slavery, far without any beyond Kansas; although the spirit and tendency of its electioneering appeals, as a whole, in prose and verse, the leading articles of its papers, and the speeches of its orators, are to excite contempt and hate, or fear of our entire geographical section, and hate or dread or contempt is the natural impression it all leaves on the Northern mind and heart; yet, that nobody anywhere ought to be angry, or ought to be frightened; that the majority must govern, and that the North is a majority; that it is ten to one nothing will happen; that, if worst comes to worst, the South knows it is wholly to blame, and needs the Union more than we do, and will be quiet accordingly.

But do they who hold this language forget that the question is not what ought to enlarge the Union, but what will do it? Is it man as he ought to be, or man as he is, that we must live with or live alone? In appreciating the influence which may disturb a political system, and especially one like ours, do you make no allowance for passions, for pride, for infirmity, for the burning sense of even imaginary wrong? Do you assume that all men, or all masses of men in all sections, uniformly obey reason, and uniformly wisely see and calmly seek their true interests? Where on earth is such a fool's Paradise as that to be found? Conceding to the people of the fifteen States the ordinary and average human nature, its good and its evil, its weakness and its strength, I, for one, dare not say that the triumph of such a party ought not to be expected naturally and probably to disunite the States.

With my undoubting convictions, I know that it would be folly and immorality in men to wish it. Certainly there are in all sections and in all States those who love the Union, under the actual Constitution, as Washington did, as Jay, Hamilton and Madison did—as Jackson, as Clay, as Webster loved it. Such even is the hereditary and the habitual sentiment of the general American heart. But he has read life and books to little purpose who has not learned that "bosom friendships" may be "to resentment sours," and that no hatred is so keen, deep, and precious as that.

And to be so with one we love—Will work like madness in the brain!" He has read the book of our history to still less purpose, who has not learned that the friendships of these States—sisters, but rivals—sovereigns each, with a public life, and a body of interests, and sources of honor and shame of its own and within itself, distributed into two great opposing groups, are of all human ties most exposed to such rupture and such transformation.

I have not time in these hasty lines, and there is no need, to speculate on the details of the modes in which the triumphs of this party would do its work of evil. Its mere struggle to obtain the government, as that struggle is conducted, is mischievous to an extent incalculable. That thousands of the good men who have joined it deplore this is certain, but that does not mend the matter. I appeal to the conscience and honor of a country, that if it were the aim of a great party, that if every species of access to the popular mind; by every species of argument, by flattery, by sarcasm, by recrimination, by appeals to pride, shame and natural right, to prepare the nation for a struggle with Spain or England, or Austria, it could not do its business more thoroughly. Many persons, many speakers—many, very many, set a higher and wiser example, but the work is done.

If it accomplishes its object, and gives the Government to the North, I turn my

eyes from the consequences. To the fifteen States of the South, that Government will appear an alien Government. It will represent to their eyes a vast region of States, organized upon anti-slavery, flung by triumph, crushed onward by the voice of the pulpit, tribune and press, its mission to inaugurate freedom and put down the oligarchy; its constitution, the glittering and sounding generalities of natural right which make up the Declaration of Independence. And then and thus is the beginning of the end.

If a necessity could be made out for such a party, we might submit to it as to other unavoidable evil, and other certain danger. But where do they find that? Where do they pretend to find it? Is it to keep Slavery out of the Territories? There is not one but Kansas in which Slavery is possible. No man fears, no man hopes for slavery in Utah, New Mexico, Washington or Minnesota. A national party to give them to Freedom is about as needful and about as feasible as a national party to keep Maine for Freedom. And Kansas! Let that abused and profaned soil have calm within its borders; deliver it over to the natural law of peaceful and spontaneous immigration; take off the ruffian hands; strike down the rifle and the bowie knife; guard its strenuous infancy and youth till it comes of age to choose for itself—and it will choose Freedom for itself, and it will have forever what it chooses.

When this policy, so easy, simple and just, is tried and fails, it will be time enough to resort to revolution. It is in part because of the duty of protection to the local settler was not performed, that the Democratic party has already, by the action of its great representative Convention, resolved to put out of office its own administration. That lesson will not and must not be lost on anybody. The country demands that Congress, before it adjourns, give that Territory peace. If it do, time will inevitably give it Freedom.

I have hastily and imperfectly expressed my opinion through the unsatisfactory form of a letter, as to the immediate duty of Whigs. We are to do what we can to defeat and disband this geographical party. But by what specific action we can most effectively contribute to such a result is a question of more difficulty. It seems now to be settled that we present no candidate of our own. If we vote at all, then, we vote for the nominee of the American or the Democratic Party. As between them I shall not venture to counsel the Whigs of Maine, but I deem it due to frankness and honor to say, that while I entertain a high appreciation of the character and ability of Mr. Fillmore, I do not sympathize in any degree with the objects and creed of the particular party that nominated him, and do not approve of their organization and their tactics.

Practically, too, the contest, in my judgment, is between Mr. Buchanan and Col. Fremont. In these circumstances I vote for Mr. Buchanan. He has large experience in public affairs, his commanding capacity is universally acknowledged; his life is without a stain. I am constrained to add that he seems at this moment, by the concurrence of circumstances, more completely than any other to represent that sentiment of nationality—tolerant, warm and comprehensive—without which, without increase of which, America is no longer America, and to possess the power, and, I trust, the disposition, to restore and keep that peace, within our borders and without, for which our hearts all yearn; which all our interests demand, through which and by which alone we may hope to grow to the true greatness of nations.

Very respectfully, your fellow citizen,
RUFUS CHOATE.

To E. W. FAIRLEY and other gentlemen of Maine Whig State Central Committee.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The election for President and Vice President of the United States, which takes place on Tuesday, the 4th of November next, is the 18th in the series, since the adoption of the Federal Constitution. The choice is made by Electoral Colleges, each College representing a State, and comprising as many members as the number of Senators and Representatives which such State is entitled to send to Congress. The whole number of Electors at the first Presidential election, in 1789, was 69; all of whom voted for George Washington. The present number is 296, viz: 62 Electors at large, corresponding with the number of Senators in Congress, and 234 District Electors, corresponding with the number of Representatives to Congress, but each State votes by general ticket for its District Electors, as well as for its Electors at large. The following schedule shows the number of Presidential Electors to which each State is entitled:

SIXTEEN FREE STATES.	FIFTEEN SLAVE STATES.
Maine.....	Delaware.....
New Hampshire.....	Maryland.....
Vermont.....	Virginia.....
Massachusetts.....	North Carolina.....
Rhode Island.....	South Carolina.....
Connecticut.....	Georgia.....
New York.....	Florida.....
New Jersey.....	Alabama.....
Pennsylvania.....	Mississippi.....
Ohio.....	Louisiana.....
Indiana.....	Texas.....
Illinois.....	Tennessee.....
Michigan.....	Kentucky.....
Wisconsin.....	Missouri.....
Iowa.....	Arkansas.....
California.....	
Total.....	Grand total.....
Necessary to a choice.....	

Of course there are various opinions as to the result of the approaching election—the general result, and the results in particular States. Some of these opinions are doubtless put forth for political effect, while others, we may presume, express the real sentiments, modified by the wishes, of those who utter them. We too have our wishes, which are liable to bias our judgment. But at least there shall be no humbug about our calculations; they shall be honestly made, and fearlessly uttered, leaving the event to decide. It must be confessed that in many of the States there is much greater difficulty than usual in prognosticating results, by reason of the disintegrated condition of the old parties, and the disturbing elements which have been introduced, in the shape of Americanism, and Republicanism so-called. It is however to be noted that Republicanism has no existence in the fifteen slaveholding States, or numbers too few adherents to justify the formation of an Electoral ticket, except possibly in Missouri, where it is thought a few thousand votes for such a ticket might be obtained. In these fifteen States, then, we have only to

look at the Democratic and American parties, with such a reference to the remains of the old Whig party as the case may require. True, a large portion of the Whigs are merged in the American party; but not all. There are numerous individuals, all over the country, comprising many of the most respectable and influential members of the old Whig party, who never did, and never will, consent to be merged in the party which supplanted them. Hitherto these men, for the most part, have remained inactive, not caring to waste their energies in a fruitless contest with their invaders, nor yet prepared to co-operate with their hereditary foes, the Democrats. But the new phase of politics which has come up, in the shape of Black Republicanism, like a dragon from the sea, will not permit these patriotic citizens to be mere lookers on, while their country demands their help. Especially at the South, where they become convinced, as they soon will be, if they are not already, that the real contest is not between two national men, Buchanan and Fillmore, but between a national man and a sectional man, Buchanan and Fremont—between Democracy purified of its most mischievous ingredients, and Black Republicanism, composed of those ingredients, and a decoction of Whiggery and Abolitionism, spiced with Sharpe's rifle theology—we say, when old line Whigs at the South (and the same may be said of many of the Americans) come to understand the question in this light, they will not hesitate a moment to give their influence and their votes for Buchanan and Breckinridge. At least five of the Whig United States Senators now in Congress, viz, Messrs. Benjamin of Louisiana, Jones of Tennessee, Geyer of Missouri, Pratt and Pearce of Maryland, have already, in the most public manner, avowed their intention to support the Democratic candidates; and these are but specimens of thousands like minded, if though not so distinguished. This will explain the otherwise unaccountable phenomena of the recent elections in Kentucky and North Carolina—two of the States which were most relied on by the friends of Mr. Fillmore. Instead of any indications of such a result, Kentucky has given a majority of 8,000 in round numbers, and North Carolina of 12,000, in favor of the Democratic candidates! Missouri too, which, owing to a split in the Democratic ranks, was claimed for Fillmore, gives a Democratic majority of 8,000 or so, after sparing 25,000 votes for Col. Benton.* If these things are done in States which were among the most likely of all the Southern States to give their votes for Fillmore, what shall be said of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, &c., &c. Our information from Louisiana and Tennessee assures us that they will follow in the wake of Kentucky and North Carolina. Maryland and Delaware are most likely of all the Southern States to give their votes for Fillmore; but we hardly expect that either of them will do so. Delaware is more likely to vote for him than Maryland. For the present we will place these two States among the doubtfuls, as it is easy to make up the necessary complement for Buchanan without them. All the rest of the slaveholding States we distinctly claim for the Democratic candidates, as follows:

States.	El. Votes.	States.	El. Votes.
Virginia.....	15	Louisiana.....	6
North Carolina.....	10	Texas.....	4
South Carolina.....	8	Tennessee.....	12
Georgia.....	10	Kentucky.....	12
Florida.....	3	Missouri.....	9
Alabama.....	9	Arkansas.....	4
Mississippi.....	7		
	109		

This leaves 10 votes to be obtained from all the other States, including Maryland and Delaware. We might look for them elsewhere with a very good chance of success, but will take them from the following States viz:

Pennsylvania.....	27
Illinois.....	11
California.....	4
	42
Add the above.....	109
	211

And we have the required majority, 151, with two votes to spare. Our opinion is, that in half a dozen other States, and probably more, the Democratic ticket has as good a chance as the Republican, but we don't care to go into particulars, for the reason above stated.

We could give good reasons why we claim Pennsylvania, Illinois and California, but it would occupy too much space. In regard to Pennsylvania we may say in a word, that an American ticket has been nominated there, and will receive handsome support. By the strong vote of 72 to 18, the Convention which nominated it refused to unite with the Republicans in a Fusion ticket. If the Americans adhere to their nominations, as there is every reason to believe they will, the Democratic ticket will be elected by a large majority.

We have said enough to enlighten all Democrats, and all conservative Whigs and Americans who are disposed to unite with them in placing in the Presidential chair a statesman of long experience, tried integrity, unimpeachable morality, sound wisdom, firmness without rashness, conservatism without old fogeyism, in short, a man worthy of the best days of the Republic—rather than elevate to that exalted station a young man without experience in public affairs, without eminent qualifications of any kind, a representative of all the vices, and of a section, against the principle of national unity on which the Republic was founded, and on which alone it can stand and prosper in time to come. But there is a danger in the opposite direction. If Democrats fold their hands and say "all's well," instead of bucking on the harness and working like heroes for a glorious triumph, they will lose the prize which is set before them, and in so doing establish the reign of ultraism, sectionalism, and proscription, the consequences of which will be most disastrous to themselves, their posterity, their country, and mankind. Their opponents will leave no stone unturned, no effort untied, to accomplish their purposes; and they have the advantage of a numerous and powerful press, of a vast many rifle preachers, and of the prevalent bitterness which for years they have been fomenting against a party of their fellow citizens as good as themselves, as brave, as self sacrificing when the country calls, and who only ask equal privileges in the common territory, for the acquisition of which they paid their full share of blood and treasure. There are now but eleven weeks before the eventful day which is to decide our destinies for the next four years, if not for all time.

*Since this was written, we have received a telegraphic dispatch from St. Louis, stating that the Union electoral ticket has been withdrawn in favor of the regular Democratic ticket.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

In the Common Pleas.
The President and Directors of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, Endorsees, vs.
E. C. LITTLE, Defendant.
Declaration by Attachment.
WHEREAS the Plaintiff, do, on the 13th day of December, file his Declaration against the Defendant, who, (as it is said,) is absent from and without the limits of this State, and has neither wife nor attorney known within the same upon whom a copy of the said declaration might be served:
It is therefore ordered that the said defendant appear and plead to the said declaration, on or before the 14th day of December, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, otherwise final and absolute judgment will then be given and awarded against him.
J. B. TOLLESON, Clerk.
Dec 13 43

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

SPARTANBURG DISTRICT.
In the Common Pleas.
R. & G. W. MARTIN, vs.
SPENCER ROEBUCK.
Attachment.
WHEREAS the Plaintiff's Attorney, BOBO & EDWARDS, Plaintiff's Attorney, on the eighth day of March, file his declaration against the defendant who, (as it is said,) is absent from and without the limits of this State, and has neither wife nor attorney known within the same upon whom a copy of the said declaration might be served: It is therefore ordered that the said defendant appear and plead to the said declaration, on or before the nineteenth day of March, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, otherwise final and absolute judgment will then be given and awarded against him.
J. B. TOLLESON, Clerk.
March 18, 1856 c. c. r.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

In the Court of Common Pleas.
JOHN S. GENTRY, Adm., vs.
JAMES L. DAY & JOSEPH BITLER.
Attachment.
WHEREAS the Plaintiff do, on the 10th day of November, file their declaration against the defendant who (as it is said) is absent from and without the limits of this State, and has neither wife nor attorney known within the same upon whom a copy of the said declaration might be served: It is therefore ordered that the said defendant appear and plead to the said declaration, on or before the 10th day of November, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, otherwise final and absolute judgment will then be given and awarded against them.
J. B. TOLLESON, Clerk.
Nov 22 40 J. B. TOLLESON, Clerk.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

SPARTANBURG DISTRICT.
In the Court of Common Pleas.
JAMES LAURENCE, vs.
SOL BISHOP.
Attachment.
BOBO & EDWARDS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
WHEREAS the Plaintiff do, on the 26th day of March, file their declaration against the defendant who (as it is said) is absent from and without the limits of this State, and has neither wife nor attorney known within the same upon whom a copy of the said declaration might be served: It is therefore ordered that the said defendant appear and plead to the said declaration, on or before the 27th day of March, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, otherwise final and absolute judgment will then be given and awarded against him.
J. B. TOLLESON, Clerk.
March 27 43

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

SPARTANBURG DISTRICT.
In the Common Pleas.
The President and Directors of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, Endorsees, vs.
E. C. LITTLE.
Declaration by Attachment.
WHEREAS the Plaintiff do, on the 13th day of December, file his declaration against the Defendant, who, (as it is said,) is absent from and without the limits of this State, and has neither wife nor attorney known within the same upon whom a copy of the said declaration might be served:
It is therefore ordered that the said defendant appear and plead to the said declaration, on or before the 14th day of December, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, otherwise final and absolute judgment will then be given and awarded against him.
J. B. TOLLESON, Clerk.
Dec 13 43

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

SPARTANBURG DISTRICT.
In the Common Pleas.
R. & G. W. MARTIN, vs.
SPENCER ROEBUCK.
Attachment.
BOBO & EDWARDS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
WHEREAS the Plaintiff do, on the eighth day of March, file his declaration against the defendant, who, (as it is said,) is absent from and without the limits of this State, and has neither wife nor attorney known within the same upon whom a copy of the said declaration might be served: It is therefore ordered that the said defendant appear and plead to the said declaration, on or before the 14th day of March, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, otherwise final and absolute judgment will then be given and awarded against him.
J. B. TOLLESON, Clerk.
March 18, 1856 c. c. r.

IN EQUITY—Spartanburg.

Robert Watson and others, vs. James Rhodes, William Rhodes and others.
Bill for account, partition and relief.
By virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity in this case, made the 8th of July, 1856, I will expose to public sale, at Spartanburg Court House, on Sales day in October next, the lands referred to in the return of the Commissioners, and the tract of partition, and represented by plat numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569,